

1
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
4 OAKLAND DIVISION

5 KRISTY GAMAYO, individually and on
6 behalf of all others similarly situated,

7 Plaintiff,

8 vs.

9 MATCH.COM LLC,

10 Defendant.
11
12

Case No: C 11-00762 SBA

Related to:

C 11-1076 SBA

C 11-1206 SBA

This document relates to all actions.

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S MOTIONS TO
TRANSFER VENUE**

13 Plaintiff Kristy Gamayo ("Plaintiff") filed the instant class action lawsuit in this
14 Court against Defendant Match.com L.L.C. ("Match.com"), claiming that it induces
15 subscribers to join its internet dating website under the allegedly false premise that they
16 will be able to access millions of user profiles. Separately, Plaintiffs Gail Fitzpatrick and
17 Wayne Walker, and Nancy Melucci, also have filed similar class action complaints which
18 are pending before this Court. See Fitzpatrick v. Match.com. L.L.C., No. C 11-01206 SBA,
19 Melucci v. Match.com. L.L.C., No. C 11-01076 SBA. Each of these Complaints alleges a
20 claim under California Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), along with other
21 statutory and common law causes of action. The Court has diversity jurisdiction under the
22 Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"). See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

23 The parties are presently before the Court on Defendant Match.com's Motion to
24 Dismiss for Improper Venue or, in the Alternative, to Transfer, which it has filed in each
25 above-referenced actions. Having read and considered the papers filed in connection with
26 this matter and being fully informed, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendant's alternative
27 motion to transfer for the reasons set forth below. The Court, in its discretion, finds this
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1 matter suitable for resolution without oral argument. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); N.D. Cal.
2 Civ. L.R. 7-1(b).

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 **A. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL SUMMARY**

5 Match.com is a well-known internet site “for single adults to meet each other online”
6 by posting user profiles of themselves. Compl. ¶ 27 Ex. A at 1, Dkt. 1. Individuals
7 desiring to use the service are subject to a Terms of Use Agreement (“User Agreement”), to
8 which they are subject automatically if they use the site. Id. The Agreement also contains
9 a mandatory forum selection clause, which provides:

10 **23. Jurisdiction and Choice of Law.** If there is any dispute
11 arising out of the Website and/or the Service, by using the
12 Website, you expressly agree that any such dispute shall be
13 governed by the laws of the State of Texas, without regard to its
14 conflict of law provisions, and you expressly agree and consent
to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of the state and federal
courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, for the resolution
of any such dispute.

15 Compl. Ex. A ¶ 23 (emphasis added). Users are advised that: “**If you object to anything**
16 **in this Agreement or the Match.com Privacy Policy, do not use the Website or the**
17 **Service.**” Id. at 1.

18 On February 18, 2011, Plaintiff filed the instant action, alleging ten claims for relief,
19 as follows: (1) common count for money had and received; (2) violation of the CLRA;
20 (3) violation of California’s False Advertising Law; (4) unlawful business practices in
21 violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”); (5) unfair business practices in
22 violation of the UCL; (6) fraudulent and deceptive practices in violation of the UCL;
23 (7) breach of contract; (8) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing;
24 (9) negligent misrepresentation; and (10) unjust enrichment/common law restitution.
25 Plaintiff filed the action on behalf of herself and two putative classes, a general nationwide
26 “Class” and a “California Subclass,” each consisting of persons who “suffered damages as
27 a result of subscription fees paid to Match for the use of its website.” Id. ¶¶ 17-18. The
28 crux of Plaintiff’s claims is that Match.com represents that subscribers will meet other

1 single adults but yet fails to adequately monitor and vet user profiles to ensure that they
2 contain accurate and current information. Id. ¶¶ 38-59.

3 On March 8, 2011, the same law firm representing Plaintiff Gamayo in this action
4 filed a virtually identical complaint in this Court on behalf of Nancy Melucci. Two days
5 later, a different law firm filed a third complaint on behalf of Gail Fitzpatrick and Wayne
6 Walker which again is essentially identical to the Gamayo Complaint. The Court
7 subsequently related the Melucci and Fitzpatrick actions to the instant case. Dkt. 25.

8 **B. RELATED LITIGATION OUTSIDE OF CALIFORNIA**

9 In June 2009, former Match.com members brought a class action complaint against
10 Match.com in the Southern District of New York, alleging claims under the Racketeer
11 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, false advertising under New York statutes, and
12 common law claims for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing,
13 fraud, fraudulent inducement, negligent misrepresentation and breach of contract. See
14 Brodsky v. Match.com L.L.C., No. 09 Civ. 5328 (NRB), 2009 WL 3490277 (S.D.N.Y. Oct.
15 28, 2009). Match.com moved to dismiss or transfer the action, pursuant to the forum
16 selection clause contained in the User Agreement. In granting the motion, the district court
17 ruled that “the User Agreement’s forum selection clause is valid and enforceable,” and
18 transferred the action to the Northern District of Texas. Id. at *5. After the action was
19 transferred, the magistrate judge assigned to the case granted Match.com’s motion to
20 dismiss with respect to a number of claims, and directed it to file a motion for summary
21 judgment. Maloney Decl. Ex. B at 6, Dkt. 15-1. The plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed their
22 action a week later. Id. Ex. C.

23 On December 30, 2009, another group of Match.com subscribers filed a second
24 federal lawsuit in the Northern District of Texas. See Robinson v. Match.com L.L.C., N.D.
25 Tex. Case No. 3:10-cv-02651-L; Maloney Decl. Ex. D. Like the present actions, the
26 plaintiffs in Robinson allege that Match.com falsely induces members to join the site based
27 on the promise of access to adult singles when, in fact, a significant number of the user
28 profiles are fraudulent and/or inactive. The docket from that action (accessible through

PACER) indicates that the litigation is ongoing, with plaintiffs having filed an amended complaint on June 3, 2011. See Robinson v. Match.com L.L.C., N.D. Tex. Case No. 3:10-cv-02651-L, Dkt. 23.

C. THE INSTANT MOTION

Match.com now moves to dismiss or transfer the instant action, as well as the Melucci and Fitzpatrick cases, to the Northern District of Texas, pursuant to the terms of the forum selection clause contained in the User Agreement. Dkt. 17. Plaintiff does not dispute that her claims fall with the scope of the forum selection clause or that such clause mandates a Texas federal or state court venue. Nonetheless, she argues that the clause is unreasonable, and hence, unenforceable. In addition, Plaintiff has filed a request for an evidentiary hearing to consider whether enforcement of the forum selection clause would be fundamentally unfair and whether the clause was the product of fraud or overreaching. Dkt. 30. The Court discusses these issues seriatim.¹

II. LEGAL STANDARD

A motion to dismiss or transfer premised upon a forum selection clause is properly brought under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3). Argueta v. Banco Mexicano, S.A., 87 F.3d 320, 324 (9th Cir. 1996). In considering such a motion, “[the] pleadings need not be accepted as true, and facts outside the pleadings may be considered.” Doe 1 v. AOL LLC, 552 F.3d 1077, 1081 (9th Cir. 2009). In “the context of a Rule 12(b)(3) motion based upon a forum selection clause, the trial court must draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party and resolve all factual conflicts in favor of the non-moving party.” Murphy v. Schneider Nat’l, Inc., 362 F.3d 1133, 1138 (9th Cir. 2004).

¹ Match.com filed motions to dismiss or transfer in each of the three cases pending before this Court. Only the Plaintiff in the instant action filed a substantive response to the motion to dismiss. The oppositions filed in Fitzpatrick and Melucci merely join in and incorporate by reference the opposition filed in the instant action. Therefore, the Court’s analysis in this Order shall apply to this action, as well as the Fitzpatrick and Melucci actions.

1 Once venue is challenged, plaintiff bears the burden of showing that venue is proper.
2 Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun Garden Packing Co., 598 F.2d 491, 496 (9th Cir. 1979). If the
3 court determines that venue is improper, it may dismiss the case, or, in the interests of
4 justice, transfer it to any district in which it properly could have been brought. 28 U.S.C.
5 § 1406(a); Dist. No. 1, Pac. Coast Dist. v. State of Alaska, 682 F.2d 797, 799 (9th Cir.
6 1982). Alternatively, even if the court determines that venue is proper, the Court may, for
7 the convenience of parties and witnesses and in the interest of justice, transfer the action to
8 another forum. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In either case, the decision of whether to transfer an
9 action is a matter within the district court's discretion. See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(b); King v.
10 Russell, 963 F.2d 1301, 1304 (9th Cir. 1992).

11 **III. DISCUSSION**

12 **A. GOVERNING LAW**

13 Federal law governs the enforceability of forum selection clauses in diversity
14 actions. ManettiFarrow, Inc. v. Gucci Am., Inc., 858 F.2d 509, 513 (9th Cir. 1988). A
15 forum-selection clause is presumptively valid and should not be set aside unless the party
16 challenging enforcement of such a provision can show it is unreasonable or fundamentally
17 unfair. Carnival Cruise Lines, Inc. v. Shute, 499 U.S. 585, 593-95 (1991); Chan v. Society
18 Expeditions, Inc., 123 F.3d 1287, 1295 (9th Cir. 1997). A forum selection clause is
19 “unreasonable” if: (1) the inclusion of the clause in the agreement was the product of fraud
20 or overreaching; (2) the party wishing to repudiate the clause would effectively be deprived
21 of his or her day in court were the clause enforced; and (3) enforcement would contravene a
22 strong public policy of the forum in which suit is brought. Murphy, 362 F.3d at 1140
23 (citing M/S Bremen v. Zapata Off-Shore Co., 407 U.S. 1, 12-18 (1972)). The
24 “unreasonableness” exception to enforcement of a forum selection clause is to be narrowly
25 construed. Argueta, 87 F.3d at 325. In addition, the party challenging a forum selection
26 clause bears a “heavy burden of showing that trial in the chosen forum would be so difficult
27 and inconvenient that the party would effectively be denied a meaningful day in court.” Id.
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1 **B. CONTENTIONS**

2 The forum selection clause in the User Agreement provides that the user expressly
3 consents “to the exclusive jurisdiction and venue of the state and federal courts of the State
4 of Texas, in Dallas County” for the resolution of any dispute arising from use of the
5 Match.com website. Compl. Ex. A ¶ 23. Plaintiff argues that the clause is unenforceable
6 on the following grounds: (1) it is the result of fraud or overreaching; (2) enforcement of
7 the clause would be fundamentally unfair; and (3) enforcement of the clause would violate
8 California public policy, as embodied in the CLRA’s anti-waiver provision. These issues
9 will be discussed seriatim.

10 **1. Fraud or Overreaching**

11 In challenging a forum selection clause, a plaintiff must show that the forum
12 selection clause itself, as opposed to the entire contract in which the clause is set forth, is
13 the product of fraud or overreaching. See Scherk v. Alberto-Culver Co., 417 U.S. 506, 519
14 n.14 (1974) (“[a] forum-selection clause in a contract is not enforceable if the inclusion of
15 that clause in the contract was the product of fraud or coercion.”) (emphasis added). Here,
16 Plaintiff argues, albeit briefly, that Match.com’s inclusion of a forum selection clause in its
17 User Agreement is “part and parcel” of its scheme to defraud the public into using its dating
18 service. Pl.’s Opp’n at 11, Dkt. 27. However, Plaintiff has made no showing that the
19 forum selection clause itself was included in the Agreement through fraudulent means.
20 Vague and conclusory assertions such as those proffered by Plaintiff in this action are
21 insufficient to defeat a forum selection clause. See Pacific Health Advantage v. CAP
22 Gemini Ernst & Young U.S. LLC, No. C 07-1565 PJH, 2007 WL 1288385, at *2 (N.D.
23 Cal. May 2, 2007) (rejecting unsupported claim that forum selection clause was the product
24 of fraud or overreaching) (Hamilton, J.); Democracy Council of Cal. v. WRN Ltd., PLC,
25 No. CV 10-5088 PSG (SHx), 2010 WL 3834035, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2010)
26 (“[plaintiff]’s general fraud allegation is not sufficient to nullify the forum selection clause
27 and there is no evidence that the forum selection clause itself was inserted into the
28 Agreement as a result of fraud, undue influence or overweening bargaining power.”).

2. Fundamentally Unfair

Next, Plaintiff argues that enforcement of Match.com's forum selection clause would be fundamentally unfair because of the allegedly increased cost and inconvenience associated with litigating her claims in Texas. Pl.'s Opp'n at 10-11. The sole case cited by Plaintiff in support of her contention is the California Court of Appeal's decision in Aral v. EarthLink, Inc., 134 Cal. App. 4th 544 (2005), which concluded that "a forum selection clause that requires a consumer to travel 2,000 miles to recover a small sum is not reasonable[.]" Id. at 561. As an initial matter, the inquiry into the enforceability of a forum selection clause in a diversity case such as the present is controlled by federal, not state, law. Manetti-Farrow, 858 F.2d at 513; Kiland v. Boston Scientific Corp., No. C 10-4105 SBA, 2011 WL 11261130, at *2 n.3 (N.D. Cal. April. 1, 2011) (Armstrong, J.). On that basis alone, Aral does little to elucidate the issue of unreasonableness, as it pertains to this particular action.

Moreover, unlike Aral, federal cases have emphasized that "the party resisting enforcement of the clause has a heavy burden of showing that trial in the chosen forum would be so difficult and inconvenient that the party effectively would be denied a meaningful day in court." Pelleport Investors, Inc. v. Budco Quality Theatres, Inc., 741 F.2d 273, 281 (9th Cir. 1984). To satisfy that burden, plaintiffs challenging the enforcement of a forum selection clause must present specific evidence showing that the burden of litigating in the contractually-designated forum would be so onerous as to deny them a forum for their claims. Compare Spradlin v. Lear Siegler Mgmt. Servs. Co., Inc., 926 F.2d 865, 868-69 (9th Cir. 1991) (rejecting inconvenience argument where appellant "failed to produce evidence of inconvenience he would suffer by litigating in Saudi Arabia"), with Murphy, 362 F.3d at 1141 (holding that enforcement of forum selection clause was unreasonable where "the combination of [plaintiff]'s alleged financial troubles and physical limitations would bar him from litigating his claim in Wisconsin").

Here, Plaintiff asserts that Match.com's subscription fees are approximately \$20 to \$40 per month, while the cost of a roundtrip airline ticket from the San Francisco Bay Area

1 to Dallas, Texas, is \$1,224. Pl.'s Opp'n at 10-11; Fisher Decl. ¶ 8, Dkt. 27-1. Given the
 2 purported disparity between the amount in controversy and the cost of litigating the action
 3 in Texas, Plaintiff argues that "[i]t would be economically irrational for any Californian to
 4 invest the resources to even attempt to recover their Match subscription fees in a Texas
 5 forum." Pl.'s Opp'n at 10-11. This argument misses the point. The salient question is
 6 whether Plaintiff has adduced evidence to satisfy her heavy burden of showing that
 7 compelling her to pursue her claims in Texas would effectively foreclose her ability to
 8 proceed with the litigation. Plaintiff has made no such showing. See Gamayo Decl., Dkt.
 9 27-2.² Moreover, Plaintiff's unsupported assertion that it would be "economically
 10 irrational" for her to pursue her claim on an individual basis ignores the fact that she
 11 commenced this action as a class action. Notably, this Court has recognized that the "fact
 12 that it might not make financial sense to [incur expenses] as an individual litigant does not
 13 show a hardship that would deprive [the plaintiff] of his day in court in [a] class action
 14 case." See Madanat v. First Data Corp., No. C 10-04100 SI, 2011 WL 208062, at *3 (N.D.
 15 Cal. Jan. 21, 2011) (Illston, J.).³ Thus, the Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to
 16 demonstrate that the forum selection clause is fundamentally unfair.

17 **3. Public Policy**

18 Finally, Plaintiff contends that the clause is unenforceable as a matter of California
 19 public policy in view of the anti-waiver provision of the CLRA, which makes "[a]ny
 20 waiver by a consumer of the provisions of [CLRA] ... contrary to public policy and ...
 21 unenforceable and void." Doe 1 v. AOL LLC, 552 F.3d 1077, 1083-84 (9th Cir. 2009)
 22 (citing Cal. Civ.Code § 1751). Though Match.com's forum selection clause does not
 23 explicitly require the waiver of any remedies under the CLRA, it does contain a choice of

24 _____
 25 ² The Court also notes that like Plaintiff in this action, none of the Plaintiffs in the
 26 Melucci or Fitzpatrick actions allege that they lack the resources or ability to litigate their
 claims in Texas. See Melucci Decl., C 11-1076 SBA, Dkt. 18-1; Fitzpatrick Decl., C 11-
 1206 SBA, Dkt. 14; Walker Decl., C 11-1206 SBA, Dkt. 15.

27 ³ Indeed, in invoking the Court's jurisdiction under CAFA, Plaintiff alleges that at
 28 least \$5 million is at stake in this action. Compl. ¶ 7. Thus, it strains credulity for Plaintiff
 to suggest that her financial interest is limited to the \$20-\$40 monthly subscription fee.

1 law clause specifying that disputes relating to the website “shall be governed by the laws of
2 the State of Texas.” Compl. Ex. A ¶ 23. Thus, Plaintiff argues that when Match.com’s
3 forum selection and choice of law clause are construed together, they are the “functional
4 equivalent” of a waiver of rights afforded the CLRA. See Pl.’s Opp’n at 7.⁴

5 As support for her position, Plaintiff relies principally on America Online, Inc. v.
6 Superior Court of Alameda County, 90 Cal.App.4th 1 (2001) (“AOL”) and Doe 1 v. AOL
7 LLC, 552 F.3d 1077 (9th Cir. 2009) (per curiam). In AOL, former subscribers of an
8 internet service provider filed a class action lawsuit, inter alia, under the CLRA. AOL
9 moved to dismiss the action under the forum selection clause contained in its Terms of
10 Service Agreement, which designated the “courts of Virginia” as the place where any
11 claims against AOL had to be resolved, and specified Virginia law as the governing law. In
12 upholding the trial court’s denial of AOL’s motion, the California Court of Appeal held that
13 because Virginia law does not allow consumer lawsuits to be brought as class actions, and
14 because the available Virginia state law remedies are more limited than those afforded by
15 California law, the rights of the plaintiff and the proposed class members would be
16 substantially diminished if they were forced to litigate their dispute in Virginia. Id. at 11.
17 In Doe 1, The Ninth Circuit addressed the same forum selection clause and construed
18 “courts of Virginia” to mean the state courts of Virginia, not both its state *and* federal courts.
19 Doe 1, 552 F.3d at 1082. Concurring with AOL, the court further agreed that the clause was
20 unenforceable because it effectively required plaintiffs to forego the right to pursue class action
21 and other remedies under the CLRA, in contravention of its anti-waiver provisions. Id. at
22 1084-85.

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25 ⁴ Although the party opposing enforcement of a forum selection clause bears the
26 burden of demonstrating that it is unreasonable, the burden shifts to the defendant where
27 the non-moving party contends that the clause violates the anti-waiver provision of the
28 CLRA. AOL, 90 Cal.App.4th at 11 (recognizing that where enforcement of a forum
selection clause “has the potential of stripping California consumers of their legal rights
deemed by the Legislature to be non-waivable, the burden must be placed on the party
asserting the contractual forum selection clause to prove that the CLRA’s anti-waiver
provisions are not violated.”).

1 AOL and Doe 1 are readily distinguishable from the present case. In each of those
 2 cases, the court's decisions are based on the conclusion that the plaintiffs would not be able
 3 to pursue their claims as a class action if the forum selection clause were enforced. AOL,
 4 90 Cal.App.4th at 17; accord Doe 1, 552 F.3d at 1084. That situation is not presented here.
 5 Unlike the forum selection clause in the AOL agreement, Match.com's forum selection
 6 clause is not limited to state court. Rather, the clause expressly permits a plaintiff to pursue
 7 his or her claims in either state or federal court. See Compl. Ex. A ¶ 23. Since the forum
 8 selection clause permits actions to be brought in federal court, Plaintiff remains free to
 9 pursue her claims on a class basis in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
 10 See Madanat, 2011 WL 208062, at *4 (noting that Doe 1 did not foreclose application of
 11 forum selection clause where plaintiff could pursue class action in transferee forum).⁵

12 With regard to the issue of whether Texas law affords the same protections as the
 13 CLRA, Plaintiff overlooks that the instant motion does not seek a choice of law
 14 determination. Rather, the resolution of which state's laws apply is for the Texas court to
 15 make. See Besag v. Customer Decorators, Inc., No. C 08-05463 JSW, 2009 WL 330934, at
 16 * 14 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 10, 2009) (rejecting contention that enforcement of a forum selection
 17 clause would contravene public policy of the forum state because it required speculation as
 18 to which law the transferee forum ultimately would apply) (Whyte, J.); Mazzola v.
 19 Roomster Corp., No. CV 10-5954 AHM (JCGx), 2010 WL 4916610, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Nov.
 20 30, 2010) ("Plaintiff is free to pursue remedies in federal court in New York. ... [O]nce in
 21 the proper venue, Plaintiff is free to argue for application of California law. "); Billing v.
 22 CSA-Credit Solutions of Am., Inc., No. 10-cv-0108 BEN (NLS), 2010 WL 2542275, at *4
 23 (S.D. Cal. June 22, 2010) ("There is no reason to believe that Texas courts will not or
 24 cannot entertain Plaintiff's choice of law arguments or that they cannot apply California
 25 law, if it is determined that California law governs."). In sum, the Court finds that
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27 ⁵ A suit under Texas' Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("DTPA"), the counterpart to
 28 the CLRA, may also be brought as a class action. See In re Alford Chevrolet-Geo, 997
 S.W.2d 173, 177 (Tex. 1999).

1 enforcement of Match.com's forum selection clause neither contravenes the anti-waiver
2 provision of the CLRA nor the strong public policy of California.

3 **C. EVIDENTIARY HEARING**

4 Finally, Plaintiff requests an evidentiary hearing to address "whether
5 (1) enforcement of Defendant's forum selection clause would be fundamentally unfair in
6 this case, and (2) Defendant's forum selection clause is the product of fraud or
7 overreaching." Pl.'s Req. for Evid. Hearing at 1, Dkt. 30. In Murphy, the court instructed
8 that if a party raises a genuine factual issue, the court may stay the Rule 12(b)(3) motion
9 and hold an evidentiary hearing on the disputed facts. 362 F.3d at 1139. In this case,
10 however, there are no disputed issues of fact to warrant such a hearing. With regard to the
11 issue of fundamental unfairness, Plaintiff failed to make any factual showing that she would
12 be unable to pursue her claims in Texas if the Court were to enforce the forum selection
13 clause. And as to the matter of fraud or overreaching, Plaintiff failed to make any showing
14 that the forum selection clause itself was incorporated into the User Agreement through
15 deceptive means. Since there are no factual disputes that bear upon whether the forum
16 selection clause should be enforced, Plaintiff's request for an evidentiary hearing is denied.

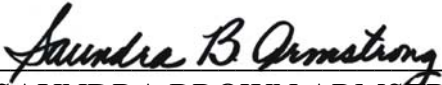
17 **IV. CONCLUSION**

18 The Court finds that Plaintiff's claims are subject to the Match.com forum selection
19 clause, and that the enforcement of such clause is not unreasonable. Based on the facts and
20 circumstances presented, and in the interests of justice, the Court will transfer, as opposed
21 to dismiss, the present and related actions, to the Northern District of Texas, where the
22 Robinson case remains pending. Accordingly,

23 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT Defendant's motions to transfer venue filed in
24 Kristy Gamayo v. Match.com L.L.C., No. C 11-00762 SBA, Nancy Melucci v. Match.com
25 L.L.C., No. C 11-01076 SBA, and Gail Fitzpatrick v. Match.com L.L.C., No. C 11-01206
26 SBA are GRANTED, and each action is hereby TRANSFERRED to the Northern District
27 of Texas. The Clerk shall close the file and terminate each of the aforementioned matters
28 and shall file a copy of this Order in the docket of each of the aforementioned cases.

1 IT IS SO ORDERED.

2 Dated: August 23, 2011

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4 SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
5 United States District Judge
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